

Brazil to Follow U. S. to War's End, President States

Chief Executive, Re-elected, Pays High Tribute to America's Motives

Represent All Freemen

Main Foreign Policy Will Be to Promote Amity of Western Republics

By Roy W. Howard
President of the United Press Association

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 10.—"Brazil will follow the course of the United States to the end of the war. The change of administration will not alter our policy of backing up the leadership of the United States in the most friendly and genuine way."

The speaker was President-elect Rodrigues Alves, who will return to the Presidential chair of Brazil for the second time on November 15.

In a most convincing manner and without equivocation, the Chief Executive, in an interview Thursday, the first he has given since his election, outlined his war policy, about which speculation has been rife. Before making his statement, the President-elect read very carefully the original copy of President Wilson's letter of January 16 to the United Press, in which he outlined the aims of the United States.

Lands U. S. Stand

Speaking slowly and seriously, he said: "The sentiment expressed in this letter is worthy of the best traditions of the United States. It carries the same conviction which has made the recognized spokesman of the Allies a man whose genius was not suspected before the war crisis."

"The action taken by his commanding style and unquestionable sincerity, based on extreme prudence and patience before action, has enabled him to carry out the aims of the United States with him in sentiment, if not always in action."

"The self-abnegation of the United States in offering themselves as sacrifices in the war, and in abandoning the pursuits of peace without selfish individual ambitions and without a single objective which is not guaranteed to all peoples, has given President Wilson unprecedented moral authority and has raised the United States in universal estimation to a position from which it can accomplish the absolute solidarity of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere without inciting the slightest envy or suspicion."

"The unanimity of support the United States is giving to President Wilson, coupled with his own faithfulness to democratic fundamentals, has unprecedentedly strengthened the possibilities of his own activities."

"It has eliminated in Brazil, as in the rest of the world, the latent prejudice that the United States is open to suspicion of selfishness."

"The course of the United States during the war crisis stirs my personal pride that, during my previous administration, from 1906 to 1909, with Senator Rio Branca as Foreign Secretary, we gave much attention to promoting the closest relationship with the United States."

Valued Root's Visit
"By raising our Washington legation to the rank of an embassy and promoting the second Pan-American Congress we so manifested our regard that Brazil was honored with a visit from that other great statesman, Elihu Root, who, like President Wilson, greatly advanced South American understanding and appreciation of the high purposes of the United States."

For even stronger reasons the same policy will be followed during my second administration. Our main foreign policy will be to eliminate prejudices and to succor all American countries, just as on the occasion of Mr. Root's memorable visit to Brazil I personally and heartily indosed extension of the trip to the other great Southern republics."

"I repeat that this will continue to be the basis of Brazil's international policy. Meanwhile, we recognize that the enormity of the original purpose to raise 365 francs, sou by sou, not because the money was needed, but simply as a symbol of French gratitude for the original purpose of the movement, is a thing of great importance."

The movement promptly went beyond the original plan. Other schools joined in, and more than 13,000 francs were raised before the subscription closed."

Wilson to Pass on Death Sentence of Deserter

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The case of a soldier in the American expeditionary forces condemned to death for deserting in the face of the enemy was today referred to the President for final action. The records of the trial were reviewed carefully by the judge advocate general's office to the effect that every step taken had been in legal order, and the President recently commuted the death sentences of two soldiers for sleeping at their posts and of two others who disobeyed orders.

Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, who was sent back from France by General Pershing and afterwards was stationed at the Harlan yards, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on charges of desertion. His case was received at the War Department to-day for review.

Won't Fight Charges, Says Gen. Donnelly

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
CAMP MILLS, L. I., May 10.—Former Brigadier General Arthur B. Donnelly, who recently resigned from the service following the preformation of charges against him, said to-day that the charges were "true in a way," and that he would not fight them.

St. Louis as soon as my resignation is accepted," he said. "That'll end the matter."

General Donnelly blamed Colonel G. H. McMillen, the 137th Missouri Infantry, for all his troubles. "I had been asked to make a report on Colonel McMillen's work," he said, "and I did so, stating that he should not be kept in command of the regiment. I was compelled to give my reasons, and I did so. When my charges were laid before Colonel McMillen's his only reply was that I took a drink."

The gist of the charges against me is that I took a drink on different occasions in a period of four months, which is against the Articles of War. I admit this, but in that respect I do not think I am any different from any other officer in the army who uses liquor in any form. I was never intoxicated in camp in my army life, which covers a period of twenty-six years."

Representatives of 1,500 striking iron moulder and coremaker and new scales to-night to submit differences over wage scales to the arbitration of the War Labor Board, the men to return to work immediately and new scales to date back to the time of return. The output of the plants go entirely to munitions manufacturers.

MISSING N. Y. OFFICER



Lieutenant Gustav H. Kissel, Signal Corps, U. S. A., attached to the Royal British Flying Corps, is reported missing in action, April 12. He is twenty-three years old, a graduate of Harvard, and son of Rudolph Kissel, of New York.

Personal Press Agent Appointed by Baker

M. E. Pew to Head War Department's Own Publicity Bureau

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The War Department will have its own press bureau in the future, Secretary of War Baker announced to-day. To keep the public informed on the activities of the War Department, Secretary Baker has appointed Marlen E. Pew, of the Committee on Public Information, his personal representative on matters of publicity.

Under the new arrangement Secretary Baker hopes to give publicity to more news of the American forces abroad than heretofore has been available. He weekly war review has been discontinued, and the Secretary is hopeful that a daily communique from Pershing will be available. Mr. Pew will be given a number of assistants for assignment to the various branches of the War Department, whose duty it will be to facilitate the handling of news of the army at home and abroad.

The action of Secretary Baker was taken in some quarters to be prompted largely by the criticism by the National Newspaper Publishers' Association of the Creel bureau. The appointment of a member of the bureau, however, was interpreted as upholding the Creel committee as against the protests of the publishers.

French Children Raise Fund for U. S. Orphan

PARIS, May 10.—Two hundred and sixty thousand French school children contributed their souls to subscription started by the pupils of a school in the Derry section of Paris to provide for the first American orphan of the war. The original purpose was to raise 365 francs, sou by sou, not because the money was needed, but simply as a symbol of French gratitude for the original purpose of the movement, is a thing of great importance. The movement promptly went beyond the original plan. Other schools joined in, and more than 13,000 francs were raised before the subscription closed.

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Finds Business Is Adjusting Itself To War Demands

Reserve Board Reports It Broadening and Settling on a Satisfactory Basis

Labor in Big Demand

Concern Expressed Over Slowness to Economize on Food and Clothing

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Rapid readjustment of business and industry to meet specialized war demands and abandon activities not contributing to the war is shown by the Federal Reserve Board's monthly summary of business conditions issued to-day, based on reports from all Federal Reserve districts.

One report said the transition to war production "is being accomplished with little loss of momentum and business generally may be said to be broadening and settling on a satisfactory basis."

A note of concern is expressed, however, over the slowness of consumers to economize on food, clothing and other materials needed for maintenance of the army. Despite the big government requirements, demand from usual sources for goods of all kinds continues strong. Major General Frank McIntyre, who recently was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, is reported to be in the service of the War Department.

Labor Is Scarce
The labor supply continues much below the demand and the scarcity of workmen is now increased by farmers' needs of laborers for spring planting. The trend of wages is upward nearly everywhere. Major General Frank McIntyre, who recently was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, is reported to be in the service of the War Department.

Conditions noted in each district follow:
New York—Business active, industries very busy, foreign trade much decreased, bank clearings increased. Boston—General business slightly quieter, labor scarce and well protected, housing conditions serious, manufacturing devoted more largely to war orders, bank clearings decreased. Philadelphia—Business better, non-essential industries converting rapidly, mercantile goods of better grades scarce.

Cleveland—Industries active, money rates lower, labor scarce and exacting. Industry Generally Busy
Richmond—Government building active, labor conditions "inadequate and unsatisfactory," money demand increasing.

Atlanta—Industries busy, labor conditions fair, wages increasing slightly. Chicago—Business in sound condition; little speculation; labor scarce and consequently independent; automobile industries adapting themselves to war work.

St. Louis—Labor conditions decidedly better, owing mainly to government efforts to settle strikes; housing conditions quite satisfactory. Minneapolis—Industries active; bank clearings about the same; farmers planting heavily for war needs.

Kansas City—Farm building active; crop conditions improve general business. Dallas—Building activity greater; crop conditions excellent; farm labor scarce; wages in all branches advancing.

San Francisco—General business satisfactory; lumber business curtailed by freight embargoes; industries busy.

Courthouse Site May Be Army Centre

Major McClellan Urges Use of Land for Recreation and Housing Barracks

At the suggestion of Major George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, who is engaged in the recreation and entertainment activities of the new National Army, the Board of Estimate is considering the use of the unimproved courthouse site, north of the Municipal Building, as a housing and recreation centre for soldiers from the embarkation camps. Major McClellan acted upon instructions from the War Department in investigating the feasibility of the courthouse site for such a camp.

The plan, if approved by the city authorities, includes the erection of barracks which would probably house several thousand soldiers, and the construction of recreation buildings and various forms of entertainment would be afforded.

The Board of Aldermen recently adopted resolutions calling upon the Courthouse Board to take whatever action was necessary to permit the city authorities to use the courthouse site for the erection of buildings to house some of the city departments, or for other uses, to relieve as far as possible the burden on the city for carrying expenses for the new site.

Leon Kellogg, chairman of the Courthouse Board, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the board adopted resolutions on April 10, in view of the fact that it was inadvisable to invite the city for the construction of the new courthouse under war conditions, tendering the site to the city authorities "for purposes of defence or other military purposes."

Profiteer Round-Up Ordered by Hoover

Prevailing high prices for cornmeal, oatmeal, barley and similar products are without justification, according to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, who directed the Federal Food Board yesterday to investigate conditions and report profiteering for "summary action." His message, in part, follows:

"At present prices of corn, barley and oats the millers are, or should be, offering meals and flours from these grains at prices considerably below that of wheat flour. In fact, cornmeal should be selling from the mill direct at about 25 per cent less than wheat flour and oatmeal at even less. Ratio white corn flour or barley flour should be selling at not more than 10 to 15 per cent below wheat flour. There is therefore absolutely no justification for present price levels in these substitutes."

"Where dealers still have stocks bought at higher levels than these prices, every step in the chain of retailer, wholesaler and miller should be prepared to justify its price as reasonable, and any failure to do so should be recommended to me for summary action. The time has now come when the readjustment to the prices of these grains should have taken place."

Frisco to New York In 9 Days, Is Mark Set by Destroyers

San Francisco to New York by water in nine days!
It is reported that super-destroyers built on the Pacific Coast are coming around through the Panama Canal in approximately that time. The distance is 6,000 miles, which means that the destroyers must average nearly thirty miles an hour for the whole nine days, implying a running speed considerably greater. The short line rail distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,182 miles, and it takes 91 hours by train, or an average of 35 miles an hour. Allowing for the delay in passing through the Panama Canal, the destroyers, therefore, travel at practically long distance express train speed.

69 N. Y. 'Non-Coms' Now 2d Lieutenants

Camp Wadsworth Graduates Receive Rank From War Department

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Sixty-nine non-commissioned officers of the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth, who recently qualified for commissions as second lieutenants at the officers' school at the camp, were to-day commissioned that rank by the War Department. The list contained sixty-seven sergeants and two battalion sergeant majors. The New York division is the first to actually commission graduates of the training schools which closed in April.

The War Department announced to-day that Second Lieutenants Edgar R. Meriwether, of the East Twenty-ninth Street, and Michael H. Conner, of Colchester, have been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

The honorable graduates of Second Lieutenants August F. Kurtz, 1115 Madison Street, Brooklyn, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and William O. Upmire, of the same unit, were promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Adjutant General Charles D. Sherrill, of the New York National Guard, has asked the War Department to grant to France the personal equipment given each chaplain of General O'Rourke's division by the New York State Council of Defense, when the 1st Division is dispatched to the front. The state council donated each chaplain an automobile, a field desk, a motion picture machine and a phonograph. Army regulations prohibit the shipment of such personal property, except in rare cases, and the department has been asked to make an exception in this instance because of the excellent use to which the personal property is being put by the chaplains.

New York Men Win Army Commissions

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The War Department to-day issued commissions to the following New York men: Clarence S. Howell, 550 West 114th Street, captain, Engineer Reserve Corps; Robert Bowen, 19 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, first lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps; Arthur L. Rott, 175 Park Place, Brooklyn, second lieutenant, non-flying section, Signal Reserve Corps; John A. Davey, 221 West 105th Street; Henry A. McAlonan, 230 West Seventy-ninth Street; and Harry W. Shattuck, Fifth Avenue, second lieutenant, aviation section, Signal Reserve Corps; Raymond M. Morris, 1915 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

General Carey Promoted

(By Canadian Press, Ltd.)
LONDON, May 10.—Brigadier General Sandeman Carey, who commanded the force of British and American troops which closed up the gap in the British line, between the 3d and 4th armies, in the early days of the March offensive, has been promoted to be major general.

Camp Dix Policeman Ends Life With Shot

Corporal Darling Uses Army Pistol—Writer Wins Right to Fight

CAMP DIX, N. J., May 10.—Corporal Carl M. Darling, supply officer of the military police, committed suicide last night. Fellow members of his company found his body in the storeroom while investigating the sound of the shot. Death had been instantaneous. The corporal had used his army pistol to send a ball through his head. Officers of the military police to-day could offer no explanation of the corporal's act. His accounts as supply officer were correct.

Rejected by his home draft board several months ago on physical grounds, Howard Keenan, of Newark, correspondent here for a New Jersey newspaper, has won a long fight for re-examination. He left to report at one of the official channels that will bring him back to Camp Dix as a recruit. A slight defect in hearing resulted in his rejection when first drafted. Keenan maintained that this was no real defect to service, and that it could be corrected by proper treatment. Army surgeons have agreed with him and the draft board has certified to his fitness.

Rumania Now Looks To Allies for Liberty

LONDON, May 10.—It has been learned from well-informed Rumanian circles that the first result of the peace treaty between their country and the Central Powers is that there is not a Rumanian left in Rumania. The fall of Count Cernomachev, the former Premier, clearly brought about a hardening of policy toward Rumania. Leon Burian and Dr. von Kuehmann, the German Foreign Secretary, agreed on by pan-Germans, tried to achieve success and they obtain it by force.

The majority of Rumanians realize that the only hope of saving their country from becoming a virtual German dependency is Allied victory, of which they are confident.

Aviation Cadet Plunges To Death in Nose Dive

FORT WORTH, May 10.—Cadet Harry J. Myers, of Bucyrus, Ohio, crashed to instant death late to-day when he lost control of his plane in making a spinning nose dive from an altitude of 1,000 feet above the west end of Hicks Field near here.

It is believed the accident was due to Myers' continuing the dive until too near the ground to right the machine. He had been at the field since March 17 and was credited with twenty hours of solo flying. The nearest relative is Mrs. C. R. Myers, of Bucyrus, Ohio, stepmother.

American Labor Delegates Greeted By Paris Officials

They Are Told France Feels Our Aid Makes Victory Certain

PARIS, May 10.—The members of the American labor delegation were officially received this afternoon in the City Hall by M. Reisz, vice-president of the City Council, who acted for M. Mathouard, the president, who was ill.

Standing under the coat of arms of Paris, around which the French and American flags were entwined, M. Reisz thanked William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, for the presence of the American delegates and eulogized President Wilson.

"American collaboration in the war," said M. Reisz, "will make certain its successful termination."

M. Aurand, the new Prefect of the Seine, who assumed his post to-day, said:

"My assumption of the functions of Prefect of Paris could not begin more auspiciously for me than to have as my first official act the reception of this splendid delegation united under the same fundamental principles of democracy."

"One Family Henceforth"
"The French and Americans henceforth will form one family."

M. Roux, the former Prefect of Paris, and M. de Landre, president of the general union, also spoke.

James Wilson, head of the delegation, assured the French people of the unalterable decision of the United States to push the war with all possible speed. "We have France," said Mr. Wilson, "with more admiration of the French people than ever before."

He thanked the officials for their cordial welcome, and the party then left for a reception in the Chamber of Deputies. As the Americans departed from City Hall Square there was an outburst of cheering and cries of "Long live America!"

In their two days' visit to the front the American delegation saw Verdun and Rheims and talked with General Pershing.

Visit American Front
"We were tremendously impressed and intensely satisfied with what we saw," said Mr. Wilson. "The chiefs and the soldiers both told us everything was going well and that they were waiting confidently the event. They know what they are fighting about, and we can believe them. We saw the American boys. They fully realize the terrible nature of the struggle we are engaged in, and they displayed indomitable energy and courage. They mean to show themselves worthy of their admirable brothers-in-arms, with whom they are defending civilization and liberty. We are sure they will make good."

Members of the delegation visited the aviation field at Villacoublay this morning and inspected the airplane and aerial equipment stationed there. Mr. Wilson addressed the American aviators who now belong to the group defending Paris from German air raiders.

Mr. Wilson commended the aid which France formerly gave to America and expressed satisfaction that the Americans were now able to fight alongside their French comrades.

\$12,000,000 of Loan Taken on East Side

Plan Will Be Announced To-night to Double Quota of Next Issue

More than \$12,000,000 of third Liberty Loan bonds were bought by people of the East Side, according to an announcement made last night by Samuel C. Lamport, vice-chairman of the East Side Loan Committee.

A plan whereby the record-breaking showing can be doubled in the next Liberty Loan campaign will be announced to-night by Mr. Lamport at a dinner at Little Italy, in honor of the publicity bureau and newspaper reporters who handled the loan news. The East Side committee, desirous of making \$25,000,000 its quota in the next financial drive, purposes to offer a permanent organization which will prepare the residents of the district long in advance for their duties in the fourth issue.

Former Editor of "Bull" Committed to Bellevue

Bedford Charges T. F. Ryan, Hearst and Murphy Conspired to Keep Him in Jail

Luther S. Bedford, a former editor of "Bull," who is under indictment in the Federal District Court with Jeremiah O'Leary and others on the charge of conspiring to violate the espionage act, was committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for ten days' observation yesterday by Magistrate Simpson in the Tombs Court.

On Tuesday when a superseding indictment was returned against Bedford in the Federal District Court he appeared before Judge Augustus N. Hand and demanded that the indictment be cancelled. In addition he presented a long printed statement to the court, in which he charged that Thomas F. Ryan, William R. Hearst and Charles F. Murphy conspired to send him to jail.

The complaint and warrant on which Bedford was arraigned yesterday were signed by United States Attorney Francis Caffey, who was represented by his assistant, Earl Barnes. Before leaving for the hospital Bedford requested that his attorney, Frank Moss, be notified.

Patriotism Costs Bride

But Court Awards Ring to Intended Bridegroom Who Enlisted

The patriotism of Isaac Cohen, of 255 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, cost him a bride, but it will get him back a diamond engagement ring which he gave Miss Lillian Halpert, who broke off their engagement because he refused to claim exemption from the army draft.

Justice Benedict, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that Miss Halpert must give back the ring, which she refused to relinquish when she called off the engagement on account of Cohen's patriotic attitude or pay Cohen its equivalent in cash.

Conversion Bonds To Be Ready July 1

McAdoo Requests Holders Not to Convert First Two Issues Before That Date

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In announcing to-day arrangements for converting first and second Liberty Loan bonds into bonds of the third loan bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, Secretary McAdoo explained that the new conversion bonds would not be ready for delivery until July 1, and requested bondholders not to ask conversion before that date. Although legally, bonds may be converted any time from to-day to next November 9.

Interest on bonds of the second loan is due next Wednesday, and on the first loan June 15, and Secretary McAdoo explained that interest adjustments would be made as of those dates even though the conversion is not made now. Bonds presented for conversion before July 1 will be retained and a non-negotiable receipt will be issued. The conversion transaction may be made at any bank or trust company. The converted bonds will carry the same terms as third issue bonds except that the dates of maturity and for payment of interest and provision for redemption will remain the same as the original bonds.

Small Liberty Truck Abandoned by Army

Commercial Types Ordered by War Department to Take Its Place

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Purchase of commercial types of trucks for army use, instead of the development of two smaller types of the Liberty trucks, has been ordered by the War Department. It is understood manufacture of the large three-ton Liberty truck will continue.

Orders will be placed immediately for 1,500 three-quarter-ton trucks probably with the General Motors Company, and for 2,500 chassis of one and one-half tons with different makers. About 2,400 large type Liberty trucks have been produced. The output probably will reach 10,000 by August 1. Plans contemplate 8,000 more, and 8,000 large commercial trucks of three to five tons capacity with four-wheel drive.

Officials have not given any reason for abandoning smaller size Liberty trucks.

Wellesley Unit Safe in Europe

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 10.—Word was received at Wellesley College to-day of the safe arrival abroad of a Wellesley unit of physicians, nurses and social workers, who are to engage in relief work under the direction of the American Red Cross.

Senate Finally Confirms War Licensing Committee

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Members of the Capital Issues Licensing Committee, authorized by the war finance corporation act, were confirmed to-day by the Senate.

The nominations have been held up, members said, because of opposition to appointment of Controller Williams on the committee. The Senate Finance Committee to-day voted to confirm Mr. Williams with the others, previous to the Senate's action.

Article III of Kenneth MacGowan's "Coiled in the Flag" HEARST'S SERIES in to-morrow's TRIBUNE — includes —

W HAT would America's share in the Great War be to-day if William Randolph Hearst and his editors had been in charge at Washington? His papers make the answer plain.

Suppose that the Hearst editorials had been Congressional bills.

Suppose that Hearst had written messages to Congress instead of "personal and private letters of instruction" to his editors.

Suppose first of all that the major premise of the Hearst programme for three years had not been given official force, so that America would be at war with Germany.

If these suppositions were facts, then:—

The citizens of the United States, under universal military training, would be marshalled on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and along the Mexican border. We should have kept our army at home to "defend America." We should have kept our army at home to defeat Germany by operations "at our natural base." We should have kept our army at home because we believed in "America first!"

We should have placed beside "our beloved ally, France," at Amiens just one fighting unit, the Roosevelt volunteers.

Half our navy would be cruising the Pacific, and the rest anchored in home waters.

We should have lent no money to the Allies, leaving them to rely on what Hearst has called their "bankrupt" credit.

We should have made no effort to provision the Allies. We should have made no sacrifice that food might win the war.

We should have built no ships to "feed the maw of the submarines."

We should have bent our industrial and military energies in two directions. We should have built a large fleet of submarines for defence. And we should have relied on defeating Germany by a gigantic air offensive, after the necessary two to five years of preparation.

That is all—as regards Germany. But we should undoubtedly be fighting Mexico, probably Japan, and possibly Britain.

continued in to-morrow's

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Ship Board Wants Inspector Costigan To Guard Its Yards

Chairman Hurley Asks Year's Leave of Absence for "Honest Dan"

Police Headquarters is to have an extra star on its service flag to remind it of Inspector Daniel E. ("Honest Dan") Costigan, head of the vice squad, who has been called to the colors.

The call reached the inspector yesterday in the form of a rush telegram from Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, requesting the veteran police officer to report immediately at Washington. Chairman Hurley sent another telegram to Mayor Hylan, requesting that Costigan be relieved of police duty for one year. Police Commissioner Enright said last night he had not "looked over" the application for Costigan's leave of absence, but there is little doubt it will be granted.

"Honest Dan" said he was surprised to receive the call. His new duties, it is understood, will be to guard all shipyards on the American coast, from Maine to the State of Washington. He will have several hundred men under his command.

Costigan has the distinction of serving as head of the vice squad for a longer period than any other commander, having been appointed in 1905 by Commissioner William G. McAdoo, now Chief Magistrate.

An indication of the attitude of the gambling fraternity toward Costigan is shown by what happened on Thursday night in a lobster palace near Forty-second Street. In some mysterious way a prominent gambler of the Broadway district learned that Costigan's services were being sought by Chairman Hurley. He informed his friends, and they all met at dinner and celebrated the news until early Friday morning.

Costigan is the third of rank to leave the department within the last month. He was appointed a patrolman in 1902, a sergeant in 1902, lieutenant in 1914 and an inspector in 1917. He is fifty-one years old.

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